

The Inspection of the Relation between Social Reliance and Job Satisfaction of the Teachers of Mashhad City

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Abstract

The definition of job satisfaction briefly is the positive and pleasant attitude of individual from his/her occupation. For the reason of accomplishing various existing organization's goals in a society, it is necessary that its staffs enjoy the pleasant job satisfaction and the teachers as an educated stratum who assume the responsibility of decisive role in training human forces and also the promotion of cultural-social environment of the society, for performing of their role and functions, it is necessary that they enjoy enough job satisfaction. Social reliance which is defined as the confidence level and joint affections of the involved persons in a social relation, has taken into account as the important dimensions and social capital factors and the teachers as one of the effective groups and social resort are in needs to enjoy enough social reliance in order to be able in better fulfilling of their mission and responsibilities. The present research has been practiced the rate of social confidence and its relation to the rate of job satisfaction of the teachers of Mashhad city. The research methodology is survey scale one and its statistical community were all of the regular teachers who were teaching in the curriculum sessions of elementary course, guidance and high school courses from Mashhad city which their numbers are 18828 and

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among them 298 people has been selected as a sample case on the basis of Cocaran Formula. The method of sampling is the suitable classification in multi stage model. The main data collection methodology in this research has been accomplished in the form of questionnaires which were enjoyed appropriate status of admissibility and permanency. The admissibility weighting is of conceptual one namely referring to the experts who were mainly the university professors from the department of social sciences and for permanency weighting, the Cronbach Alfa Coefficient Measure computation has been used that this coefficient for social reliance has been equaled to 89/0 and for job satisfaction to 83/0. The findings of the research indicated that the rate of social confidence has been about the average scale and the rate of job satisfaction over the average value and there was a meaningful relation between social reliance and job satisfaction for this implication that whatever the rate of social confidence among the teachers of Mashhad city increase, so also their job satisfaction will increase.

Key Words: Social Capital, Social Reliance, Job Satisfaction, Teachers, Mashhad.